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TERRIFIC MASS-RAID ON ENGLAND BEGINS WITH FLYING BOMBS

One-Ton Dynamite Meteors Land Simultaneously on London at Short Intervals

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—The Germans have begun a general mass-attack against England on Friday night with their devastatingly effective dynamite meteors, according to a London message received here which reports that between Friday night and Saturday morning, numerous one-ton meteors landed on London and other points in Southern England at short intervals causing extensive damage to property and lives.

Germany is expected to intensify its V-1 attack on England and the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, in its Saturday's issue, says: "Through an improvement in the releasing device, the Germans can now fire 14 or 15 dynamite meteors at the same time from different points which are connected by telephone. This new method of attack will undoubtedly greatly disturb the concentrated defense system of the British army."

Looting Rampant

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 28.—Armed guards are turning out at night to help the squad of private residents to protect bombed houses from looters in southern England attacked by the V-1, according to a London dispatch received here.

These patrols of official "anti-looting squadron" have been on duty nightly ever since the flying bomb made its appearance.

Cases of looting have been reported in widely separated districts and to prevent any wholesale robbery, police, wardens, home guards and people remaining in the damaged area are cooperating. Some places report organized small bands of anything—women with prams touring bombed areas and seeking loot. Some people are refusing to protect bombed homes and keeping nightly watch to stop looters. Pillaging is not confined at night only.

Evacuees Seek Homes

Domei

GENEVA, July 28.—"Immediate homes for the victims of V-1," is the sparkling headline of the New Leader, British weekly, which states that the need for homes has become the primary problem of the Government and that it will reach the "dimensions of a crisis" in the coming months if the V-1 attacks against London and southern England should continue especially if the Government should decline to build new homes.

Even before the Luftwaffe employed its newest weapon against England, the housing question in the British capital had always been desperate and the paper estimates those homeless people at 100,000. However, this figure is rapidly growing.

The paper then demands the immediate confiscation of the fashionable country homes in the vicinity of London and in the British provinces, declaring that these should be vacated and put at the disposal of the homeless. The situation should not be allowed to repeat itself, namely, that refugees had to seek permanent shelter in the tube stations or on platforms. It is an outrage, the paper says, that there are families in London not knowing where to put their heads for the night while many fashionable homes in the country remain empty.

"Britain is in dire need of a program for home building which must be put into effect immediately," the journal adds. "If necessary, laborers should be released from the services and shipping placed at the disposal for the importation of the necessary building material. Some British factories should again take up the production of civil goods such as furniture and household goods."

Sasaki Named Counselor

Kintaro Sasaki, head of the Archives section of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has been appointed Embassy Counselor at Nanking. Shintaro Takahashi, head of the Administrative Section of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry, succeeds Mr. Sasaki as head of the Archives section. Hitomi Tada, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, has been ordered to take over the post vacated by Mr. Takahashi.

Farrell Cabinet Holds Emergency Discussion On Sovereignty Issue

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—The Argentine Cabinet held an emergency meeting yesterday, following the address by Foreign Minister General Orlando Peluffo and discussed various important problems concerning the protection of the sovereignty of Argentina, under the chairmanship of President Edelmiro Farrell. After the meeting the President issued a statement.

One hundred and eighty-nine business firms in South, Central American and neutral nations have been added to the black list, it was announced today by the U.S. State Department, according to a Washington dispatch. La Fronda, an Argentine newspaper publishing company, is also among the black-listed firms. Others now on the taboo list include 16 in Argentina, six in Brazil, 14 in Chile, two in Uruguay, two in Venezuela, 33 in Sweden, 30 in Portugal, 22 in Spain, 41 in Switzerland and 23 in Turkey.

TENSION IN TURKEY SEEN AGGRAVATING

All Ships Ordered to Home Waters and Youths Mobilized—Situation Delicate

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 29.—The Turkish Government, which had been restricting the sailing of Turkish merchant vessels in foreign waters has prohibited the navigation of Turkish ships in the Aegean Sea area, thus entirely ending the activity of Turkish merchant vessels in foreign waters. This is an indication that the situation surrounding Turkey has become particularly intensified due to the diplomatic activities of the United States and Britain.

The Turkish Government has issued an order for all her merchants vessels in the Black Sea area to proceed to the entrance of Bosphorus Straits, and those in the Aegean and Mediterranean areas to the Sea of Marmora, and also commenced to mobilize the youths in the country.

The Turkish Government is explaining that the concentration of merchant vessels and the mobilization of her youths are for the great army maneuvers which are to be held shortly. But it is undeniable that the situation surrounding Turkey has become particularly delicate. Anti-Axis propaganda organs are now circulating various false news.

The Turkish Parliament will be opened on August 2, amidst the present intensified atmosphere, and the Republican People's Party will also open a convention of its Parliamentary members on the same date.

Von Papen Sees Saracoglu

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—Returning to Ankara from a summer resort, today, German Ambassador Franz von Papen to Turkey, conferred with Premier Saracoglu and discussed various political situations, according to reports from that city. According to informed circles at Ankara, the talk centered around the Soviet-Turkey agreement which is now said to be in the course of drafting.

V-1 IN ACTION TO BE SHOWN TO GERMAN CINEMA FANS

Flying Bomb Looks Like a Huge Artillery Shell With Short Wings and Rudder

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—Millions of German cinema fans will see the V-1 in action in the next few days when the latest newsreel is shown in the German cinemas. The film shows one of the releasing points of the V-1 in a dense wood under a camouflage net which resembles a fishing net and which is raised only briefly by two German soldiers in order to allow the driving charge which resembles a large cartridge to disappear into the barrel.

A moment later the V-1 appears on the screen for a few seconds with a dull rumbling noise on its way to England followed by the lens of a telecamera.

The V-1 looks like a huge shell with short wings and a rudder. Over two-thirds of the length of the flying bomb are covered by a barrel from which a long comet-like fire is discharged. The cinema fans get the impression that the launching of the V-1 is the simplest thing in the world.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY FOR INDIAN FREEDOM NEARER REALIZATION

Jinnah Accepts Gandhi's Proposal for Talks—Conciliatory Attitude Revealed

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—According to a Bombay message, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of Muslim League, at today's meeting of the League at Lahore, accepted Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's proposal for an interview. Jinnah is said to have announced that in the forthcoming talks, he is going to exchange views with Gandhi over the plan of cooperation between the Indians and the Mohammedans as drafted by C. Rajagopalachariar.

Will Study Cooperation Draft

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—Mahatma Gandhi's conference with Mohammed Ali Jinnah is expected to be shortly realized, according to Bombay reports. It is also reported that Gandhi has formally sent to Jinnah the plan for Hindu-Muslim cooperation drafted by Chakravarti Rajagolachariar, former Premier of Madras.

Meeting at Lahore, this morning, the Operation Committee of the Muslim League examined Rajagolachariar's proposal for two and a half hours. The result of the meeting will be submitted by Jinnah to the Council meeting of the League opening on July 31.

On the evening of July 28, Jinnah revealed a very conciliatory attitude in favor of reaching an understanding with the Indian National Congress, in his address given at Rawalpindi:

"In hoping for establishment of harmony and cooperation between the Hindus and the Muslims, I take a back seat to none," Jinnah said. "The necessity of harmony and cooperation among all races is to be applied not only to the Hindus and the Muslims, but also to the Sikhs and other peoples. A light of hope has appeared over the horizen of India. Pakistan may be realized quicker than I had expected."

On the other hand, there is also a movement opposing unity of the various races, headed by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha. He is said to have dispatched a note to Secretary for India Amery opposing the reconciliation between the Hindus and the Muslims.

"I can not approve the proposal of Gandhi and Rajagolachariar regarding the unity of all races in India," he said in his note to Amery, "The National Congress under the leadership of Gandhi does not represent the Hindus, and the Hindu Mahasabha is the real representative of the Hindus."

Meeting Due in August

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—Mahatma Gandhi has decided to confer with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League during the second week of August, according to Bombay reports.

The Muslim League has not formally replied to Gandhi's proposal for organizing an Indian national government, but it is observed that when the conference of the two leaders materializes, a step toward the solution of the confrontation between the Hindus and the Muslims, considered the greatest obstacle in the path of Indian independence, will be realized.

Amery's Dismissal Urged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—The unreasonable and obstinate attitude of Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, is becoming the subject of criticism not only in India but also in Britain.

Demanding the dismissal of Amery, the Evening Star, in its leading article today, said as follows, according to London reports:

"Before solving the Indian question, a new Secretary of State for India must be appointed. Amery has been the cancer preventing the solution of the Indian problem. With Gandhi now showing a conciliatory attitude, it is a good opportunity to settle the Indian question, beginning the negotiation from where Sir Clifford Cripps failed in 1942."

Battered by Own Bullets

Somewhere over the doomed town of Hengyang, an enemy B-40 plane beats a hasty retreat after being badly riddled by a Chungking anti-aircraft gun that had been captured and utilized by the Japanese Forces. Photo by Cameraman Takashima of the Military Press Corps. (Passed by the War Ministry)

6,000-TON FOE SHIP HIT OFF BARFLEUR

Stubborn German Defense Checks American Attempt to Advance Toward Coutances

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—An enemy 6,000-ton freighter is believed to have sunk from several direct hits during the German fighter-bomber attack on anti-Axis ships in the waters off Barfleur on July 27. Additional hits were scored on two destroyers and several landing craft but the results could not be observed as the enemy fleet fled under cover of a smoke-screen.

Bitter fighting in the western wing of the invasion front continued yesterday with General Omar Bradley trying hard to expand his operative breaches southwest of St. Lo. The British 2nd army, on the eastern wing, on the other hand, is still bringing up more troops and heavy weapons before launching another break-through attempt.

The American forces made some gains during the past 24 hours during which German disengagement movements started from the region of Lessay-Periers southward toward Coutances.

The Germans yesterday began to withdraw the entire western wing of the invasion front to shortened lines farther to the south. Thereupon, the Americans employed reinforcements and attempted to disturb these movements but their plans were forestalled as Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel had already withdrawn his troops from the region of Lessay to more favorable positions to the south.

American efforts to advance farther south toward Le Mesnil and Soulles to either extend their penetration or to sweep past Coutances westward and to break through to St. Malo de la Lande on the western coast were frustrated by stubborn German defense. Their attacks were again supported by a bomb carpet by at least 1,000 planes which were extremely favored yesterday by clear weather.

Main pressure was exerted from the region of Soulles River toward the south, southwest and southeast. From the area of Dame de Cenilly and Le Mesnil Herman, American tank spearheads reached several points about six kilometers south of Soulles River. Southeast of Le Mesnil Herman, the village of Moyen changed hands repeatedly.

Toward the west, American attempts to reach Coutances were stopped by the German lines which withstood all enemy pressure along the St. Lo-Coutances road. In the meantime, German formations standing farther northwest near Lessay and Periers were withdrawn to the region north of upper Soulles where they established new lines.

East of St. Lo, the Americans, with smaller forces, pressed against the German positions between Vire and Caumont heights to protect the east flank of their wedge against German counter-attacks. Except for a local penetration near St. Jean southwest of Caumont which was immediately sealed off, all their attacks were repulsed.

No important changes developed in the British sector of the invasion front during the past 24 hours and during the comparative lull, the Germans consolidated their positions and brought up more reserves.

The expected British mass attack was not launched yesterday but they have been observed continually bringing up reinforcements to the areas south, southeast and southwest of Caen, especially in the vicinity of Hill 112. Very shortly a British offensive is expected in these sectors as well as on both sides of the road leading to Falaise.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON MANCHOU RAIDS

Little Damage at Dairen, Anshan, Says Hsinking—Citizens Remain Composed

Domei

HSINKING, July 29.—Immediately following the enemy raids on Anshan and Dairen, the Manchoukuo Government issued the following statement, at 7:30 p.m. today, exhorting the people to exert their utmost efforts in the defense of their country:

"Enemy planes have just trespassed our territory. However, as was announced by the military, the damage was slight. Due to the solid defense of the country, the enemy designs have been shattered. In the future, it is most probable that the enemy air force will make further attempts to attack our country. In anticipation of such enemy maneuvers, we wish that the entire nation will cooperate in consolidating national defenses while exerting their utmost in their respective fields of endeavor so as to augment our total fighting strength."

The residents of Dairen and Anshan in Manchoukuo remained calm during the air raid by several enemy planes which dropped some bombs this afternoon. Damage caused was slight.

The enemy craft which appeared over Dairen and dropped several explosives, fled in the direction of China without effecting much damage on the city. One enemy plane was shot down in the neighborhood of Anshan by the Japanese.

Soviet Seeks Vatican Ties

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—The Soviet Government has made overtures to the Vatican for the opening of diplomatic relations, according to reports from Rome. What attitude the Vatican authorities will take on this matter is still unknown, but it is noteworthy that in the early part of the present war, a similar Soviet approach to the Holy See had been rejected.

To Confer With Envoy Sato

Domei

MOSCOW, July 29.—Japanese Minister Kigen Shichita, stationed at Kabul, Afghanistan, arrived at Moscow this afternoon to confer with Ambassador Naotake Sato. He is scheduled to remain in the Soviet capital several days before returning to Kabul.

OUR FORCES BLAST 13 RABAUL RAIDERS; OTHERS BEATEN OFF

Enemy Planes Hit Hard at Yap; 3 B-25's Are Shot Down at Kaimana and Toeal

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 30.—Japanese Units here shot down six enemy planes and damaged seven others on July 28 when an aggregate total of about 100 anti-Axis aircraft attacked our position. All the other raiders were beaten off.

Yap Attackers Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 30.—On three consecutive days, July 25, 26 and 27, a combined formation of about 400 fighters and bombers of the anti-Axis air force, mostly carrier-borne aircraft, attacked Yap Island. After inflicting considerable damage and losses upon the enemy, Japanese Forces on the spot succeeded in repelling all the invaders.

3 Enemy Planes Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 30.—The anti-Axis air force is persistently repeating its counter-offensive against the Japanese positions on New Guinea Island day after day but, in face of our solid and intense repelling attacks, all the enemy attackers are being forced to flee without attaining any effective results.

On July 27, a group of five enemy B-25 bombers attacked Kaimana, on the southwestern coast of New Guinea. Engaging in a furious fight, Japanese on the spot destroyed two planes and repulsed all the others.

Japanese Units shot down one enemy plane out of five B-25's that attacked Toeal in the Kei Islands on July 27. The rest of the raiders fled.

Over the Bula sector on Ceram Island, about 60 enemy fighter and bomber planes came attacking on July 28. Meanwhile, another formation of 40-odd bombers and fighters attempted to raid Manoekwari on New Guinea Island. On Friday, 30-odd anti-Axis fighters, consisting of P-38's, appeared over Ambon on Amboina Island for reconnoitering purposes.

GEORGE VI ESCAPES DEATH

Mines Explode During British King's Tour in Italy

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—King George VI of Britain, who is making a tour of the Italian Front, barely escaped death when German mines exploded, according to Rome reports. Anti-Axis Headquarters on the Italian Front in a communique issued yesterday revealed that while the King was having lunch with Archbishop Francis Spellman, President Roosevelt's representative, Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of United States Fifth Army, and others, two mines exploded in the immediate neighborhood. No one was killed or injured, but the force of the explosion smashed the luncheon table to pieces.

SLOW DRIVE IRKS SOVIETS

Wants Anti-Axis to Fight as Hard As Red Army on Eastern Front

Domei

MOSCOW, July 28.—Despite the speedy development of the war situation on the Eastern Front, very slow progress is being made by the anti-Axis on the Normandy front and the Soviet Union has begun to show great dissatisfaction over this fact. Reflecting this sentiment, the organ of the Soviet Government today stated: "In order to accelerate the war against Germany, it is necessary for the anti-Axis forces to deal the Reich forces such powerful blows on every firing line as the Soviet army is now inflicting upon the German forces on the Eastern Front."

It is stated that the Soviet press specially emphasized the words "every firing line."

U.S. Minesweeper Sunk

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—The loss of the minesweeper "Swerve" in the Mediterranean recently as the result of enemy action was announced by the United States Navy Department, today, according to a Washington dispatch. The 890-ton minesweeper was enlisted for service in January, 1944.

U.S. Air Force Base, Wuchow, Is Blasted, By Nippon Bombers

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 30.—Crack Japanese Air Units have been daily launching devastating attacks on the advanced bases of the anti-Axis air force on the continent, delivering smashing blows to the foe. At 4 p.m., yesterday afternoon, Japanese Dive-Bomber Plane Units, in concert with Fighter Plane Units, fiercely attacked Wuchow, the foremost base of the China-based United States air force in Kwangsi Province. Scoring direct hits on the runway and military installations at the base, the Japanese succeeded in paralyzing the airfield facilities for the time being. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

THAILAND EXPLAINS PHIBUN RESIGNATION

Documents Exchanged Between Prime Minister, Regency Made Public

Domei

BANGKOK, July 29.—The Propaganda Department of the Thai Government made public the following two documents at 10:30 a.m. today to explain the circumstances of the resignation of the Phibun Cabinet.

Prime Minister Phibun's letter to the Council of Regency giving the reasons for the resignation en bloc of his Cabinet, dated July 24:

"According to Article 52 of the Constitution, I promulgated 12 urgent Royal edicts during the session of the National Assembly with the approval of the King, with the convocation of the ordinary session of the Assembly by the Royal edict dated June 14, the Government submitted those 12 urgent Royal edicts to the Assembly, and asked for its examination according to the provisions of the Constitution. The Assembly voted against the Royal edict concerning the elevation of the city of Petchabun to the status of a special administrative district on July 20, and also the Royal edict concerning the establishment of a Buddhist capital on July 22.

"The rejection of those drafts of two Royal edicts has made it clear that the majority of the members of the National Assembly does not approve measures which the Government recognizes as important, urgent and proper under the intensified wartime condition, for the safety and progress of the State. It furthermore signifies the lack of confidence on the part of the National Assembly in my Government. Under such circumstances, I submit my resignation and those of my Cabinet members, according to the basic principles of the Constitution of Thailand."

The Regency's letter to Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, dated July 26:

"You and the members of your Cabinet tendered resignation, by letter on July 24, according to the reasons stated, the resignation of your Cabinet is a constitutional step in full accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. As the representative of the King, the Regency, after deliberations, recognizes that your Cabinet has successfully executed the administration of the State, with courage and conquering various difficulties, under the emergency condition caused by the war.

"But as there arose the necessity for your resignation by the reasons mentioned in your letter and, also, according to the principles of the Constitution, the Regency as the representative of the King, is obliged to recognize your resignation as desired in your letter. Thus, you and the members of your Cabinet can now resign."

BURMA DEFENSE BODY SET

Domei

RANGOON, July 29.—In order to augment Burma's military strength and consolidate national defense on a five-year project, the Military National Defense Committee has been established in Burma.

The Committee is headed by Major-General Thakin Aung San, Minister of Defense, and comprises six military officers including Commander Shwe Maung and 12 Government officials including Thakin Than Tun, Commodities and Transport Minister.

119 PLANES SMASHED IN LIUCHOW, KWEILIN, CHIHKIANG ATTACKS

U.S. Air Power in China Dealt Tremendous Blows, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Japanese Air Units in China set ablaze and damaged a total of 119 planes of the China-based United States air force besides blasting and causing fires to break out at 19 airfield facilities in storming night attacks on Thursday and Friday against enemy airfields at Liuchow, Kwangsi Province, and Chihkiang, Hunan Province, as well as Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, where they smashed the powerful American air arm strength being concentrated there, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:20 p.m. Sunday.

All the Japanese planes returned safely, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:20 p.m., July 30

"Our Air Units in the China area on the night of July 27 launched storming attacks against Liuchow, Kwangsi Province, and Chihkiang, Hunan Province, as well as Kweilin on the night of July 28. In their attacks, Japanese Air Units caught up with the powerful American air arm being concentrated at these three airfields. After smashing the enemy, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

"Composite war results obtained in the two-day attacks follow:

"1. Aircraft set ablaze—
  48 large-sized planes
  35 small-sized planes
  1 plane of unidentified category
 Damaged—
  15 large-sized planes
  20 small-sized planes
  Total 119 planes
"2. Airfield facilities blasted and set ablaze at 19 places."

U.S. Air Arm Paralyzed

In parallel with the speedy development of the grand-scale land operations now in progress in South and Central China, powerful Units of the Imperial Army Air Force in China have been attacking the various advanced bases of the China-based United States air forces and have already dealt devastating blows to the enemy air arm.

Against the numerically superior American air forces that have been making furtive movements in a futile attempt to hamper the ground operations of the Japanese Forces, our Army Wild Eagles on the night of July 27 stormed over the enemy airfield at Liuchow, Kwangsi Province, and at one stroke promptly set ablaze or destroyed 36 large and small-sized enemy planes in addition to blasting military establishments at three places which were set on fire.

Another formation of the Japanese Army Air Force on the night of the same day effected a vigorous attack against Chihkiang airfield, Hunan Province, where, in defiance of intense and heavy enemy A.A. gunfire it succeeded in setting ablaze or damaging a total of 19 large and small-sized planes of the United States air force in China. In addition, the Japanese attackers blasted the airfield installations at two places and set fire to another place.

Braving furious A.A. gunfire, other Japanese Army Air Units launched devastating night attacks against the first and second airfields at Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, on July 28. At the first airfield, the Wild Eagles demolished or set ablaze the powerful American air arm strength being concentrated there aggregating 54 planes. At the military installations, big explosions occurred at four places and fires broke out at eight other places.

Tanchuk Also Raided

At the second airfield, the Japanese set ablaze six large-sized planes, one small-sized aircraft and another plane of unidentified category, and also damaged two small-sized planes, besides setting ablaze the ground facilities at one place.

Although the war results have not been ascertained, crack Japanese Army Air Units also surprise-attacked the enemy airfield at Tanchuk, Kwangsi Province, on the night of July 28.

From all these offensive operations of our forces on the enemy advanced bases, all the Wild Eagles returned to their base in triumph after achieving brilliant war results.

As a result of the present surprise attacks of the Japanese, the strong

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

PAPERS FAVORABLE TO CABINET CHANGE

New Government Urged to Lead Nation to Victory—Pacific Front Featured

Wholehearted approval of the cabinet change by which the new Koiso Cabinet came into existence is voiced by the editorials of leading Tokyo dailies during the week ending July 27. Other important topics of editorial comment were the enemy attacks on Tinian and Omiyajima Islands and the attempt made on the life of the Reichsfuehrer.

Regarding the establishment of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet, the Asahi points out that its formation was received by the people of Japan with great rejoicing and expectation and that the personnel of the new Cabinet did not betray the wishes of the public. The paper, however, warns the Government that it should go ahead fearlessly with its thorough-going war measures in order to cope with the pressing national problems. The journal declares that one of the basic problems facing the nation under the old Cabinet was that people had difficulty in translating their patriotic enthusiasm into action and asks the new Government to allow every subject of Japan to do his share in prosecuting the war.

The Mainichi congratulates the birth of the new Cabinet at this time when the nation is faced by an unprecedentedly grave situation. The new Cabinet, under the joint leadership of General Koiso and Admiral Yonai should become the nucleus of the 100 million people of Japan in pushing the Greater East Asia War to its final victory. The paper sees the mission of the new Cabinet in the building up war power necessary to defeat the enemy and in stimulating an unconquerable spirit among the masses. The journal finds the essence of the new Cabinet in the perfect cooperation between the Army and the Navy which will result in the perfection of the war structure of the nation. The journal advises the new Government to attach importance to actual power rather than empty formalities in adopting various war measures.

National Power Enhanced

Yomiuri-Hochi points out that the significance of the new Cabinet lies in the crystallization of political power which is required for enhancing the national power of the country in order to cope with its existing great national peril, and at the same time calls the attention of the new Government to the necessity of a more lively and active spirit or being manifested by the public in general. "If the people are permitted to retain a bright and cheerful spirit, some upsets in the war situation will prove harmless," the paper declares. The journal finds great satisfaction in the formation of the new Cabinet in such a quick manner despite the existing serious war situation. The daily gives the following three items as the objectives of the new Government: strong war measures for beating the enemy, lively and determined politics based on the people's wishes and stabilization of living of the home front.

Tokyo Shimbun sees the seriousness of the national situation in a Cabinet change in the midst of war but admits that such a change was necessary in order to strengthen the nation's war power. On the other hand, the journal notes special significance in that the shift indicates a more stabilized national condition. The Koiso-Yonai Cabinet is termed by the paper as "the Victory Cabinet" by which a great advance will be made in the prosecution of the war. The journal advises the new Cabinet to carry out such radical renovations as are necessary in order to mobilize the full power of the 100 million people of the entire nation.

Nippon Sangyo Keizai finds in the personnel of the new Cabinet an ideal membership for a wartime Cabinet in point of their intelligence and experience as well as mental vigor. The paper finds a source for great national rejoicing in the ideal combination of the Army and Navy as represented by the cooperation shown by General Koiso and Admiral Yonai in the new set-up, which is determined to carry out the war to its successful consummation. The paper sees ideal appointments in the selection of Messrs. Fujihara, Shimada and Maeda for the important posts of the Munitions Ministry, the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, respectively. "It is difficult to find better men than these," the journal declares. "Especially great is our expectation on the activities of the new Munitions Minister Fujihara in view of the increasing severity of the war situation." The paper also praises the selection of Taketora Ogata as president of the Board of Information as a most fitting appointment. The paper advises the new Cabinet to give the people a sense of economic stability and to lead them to final victory in war. All this can be attained, the paper adds, through the perfect cooperation between the Army and Navy and through the display of a vigorous political power by the Government.

Enemy Strategy Noted

Taking up the enemy landings on Tinian and Omiyajima, the Mainichi declares that while these operations are not surprising, they certainly indicate the increasing gravity of the war situation in the Pacific. The journal points out the enemy's attempt to secure a series of bases in the mid-Pacific for attacks on the Japanese mainland from various directions. The paper warns against the possible attacks of the enemy from the direction of the Indian Ocean. "We do not deny the vast material power of the enemy," the journal continues, "but there must be a limit to their power and what we should do is to oppose the enemy's material power with our own. This is our duty toward our forces on the war front."

Yomiuri-Hochi analyzes the enemy strategy in the Pacific and arrives at the conclusion that the object of the Nimitz operations is to divide the East Asiatic waters into two halves in the east and west in order to separate Japan from the southern regions and that for this strategy Omiyajima will be a more important strategic point than Saipan. The paper urges that we should not permit the repetition of the tragedy of Saipan by sending all necessary weapons and munitions to the war front.

Yomiuri-Hochi takes up the attempt made on the life of the Fuehrer by a group of German military men and declares that such a foolish move will never shake the formidable Reich regime. The paper notes that there are so many capable lieutenants of Chancellor Hitler that no internal unrest will be created in Germany by such an act of terror and that no German crisis will be brought about by a mere assassination. The journal, however, warns that Germany should exercise proper care against the recurrence of such illegal attempts. After taking up the four major war fronts on which the German forces are fighting, the journal concludes that while Germany is not facing any pessimistic future, she, at least, must make utmost endeavors to cope with the present perilous situation. The journal rejoices at the escape of Chancellor Hitler and hopes that this will prove an occasion for concentrating the entire national forces of Germany for final victory.

Reference to Vilna as Polish Worsens Soviet Split With London Exile Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 28.—The recent public reference by Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the exile Polish regime in London to Vilna as a "Polish city," has not been helpful at a time when prospects of a Soviet-Polish understanding seemed no more than promising, reported the Times, London, correspondent in Moscow, according to a dispatch received here.

The report declared that it has deepened the Soviet conviction that in the desire to restore the 1939 status quo, the Polish Government is prepared to sacrifice those good relations with the border states which the Russians believe are essential to Poland's future security and thus for the peace of the Soviet Union's European frontiers.

Since the liberation of Vilna, the Soviet press has left no doubt that the Russians fully share the Lithuanian peoples' belief that the city is their historic capital where admittedly colonization made deep inroads on Lithuanian culture in the past.

Mikolajczyk's reference to Vilna is considered all the more unfortunate as it was made at a time when the Poles and Lithuanians both as partisans and regular soldiers, are fighting on the Eastern Front for the expulsion of the Germans from East Prussia, and there are many here who urge that part of East Prussia should be restored to Poland.

Stalin Seeing Premier

Domei

BERLIN, July 28.—The trip of Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the Polish Emigrant Government in London to Moscow caused no surprise in Berlin political circles for the trip had been requested by the British press indicating more and more urgently that Britain henceforth would have to refuse to deal any longer with the Soviet-Polish conflict.

Premier Josef Stalin who did not allow himself to be diverted from his aim of instituting at first a Polish-Soviet command would now, perhaps, condescend to receive the Polish Premier. The motives, pursued by the chief of the Polish Emigrant Government can be interpreted to the effect that Mikolajczyk would attempt to meet Premier Stalin's desires as far as possible in order to reach a somewhat favorable agreement for himself.

The consequence of his proceeding, the Wilhelmstrasse points out, will be with certain probability—as is stressed by the Polish emigrant broadcast SWIT—a splitting up of the Polish exile circles, a fact which might have a certain, furthering effect on Premier Stalin's plans. The fact that the Soviet Premier, despite the impending discussions, did not in the least change his plans regarding Poland is no secret any longer today. This has also been revealed by the fact that the Moscow papers, Pravda and Izvestia, no longer talk of a Polish National Council but headlined their communiques on the appointment of the Liberation Committee with the statement "Establishment of a Polish-Soviet."

This version of Moscow, as is pointed out in the Wilhelmstrasse, contradicts certain neutral papers which are trying to palliate the situation by saying that no Soviet organization had been established in Poland.

Quite interesting in this connection is the fact that the chief of the Polish Emigrant Government will meet General Michael Rola Chemiersky, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish-Red Army and Minister of War of the Polish-Soviet, as a partner of the discussions at Moscow.

Chemiersky had rather an interesting life. In the revolution during the last war, he was acting Army Administrator and was later accused of sabotaging the state orders. He was then expulsed from the army and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

A sensational development can be expected in the Polish problem in the near future, the spokesman added and the final result will then be that Britain will not oppose the total incorporation tendencies of the Soviet regarding Poland.

New Polish Muddle

The birth of the new Polish regime of the "Polish Committee for National Liberation" at Chelm in the central section of the former Polish territory has caused a new ripple in the political relations of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, particularly since the Soviet government has shown its intention of supporting the new regime and developing it into the new Polish government in utter disregard and obliteration of the refugee Polish government in London which has hitherto been supported by the United States and Britain, says a Zurich report to the Mainichi dated July 27.

Moscow's new attitude has caused Britain and America to experience an intensified feeling of having been betrayed, according to a London report to the Basler Nachrichten.

On July 19, the Lokozovsky army of the Soviet Union reached the Bug River which runs through the middle of the former Polish territory. Four days later on July 23 a new regime—the Polish Committee for National Liberation—was established in Moscow. This new regime soon opened activities in Chelm following the occupation of the city by Soviet forces.

The Polish Committee for National Liberation which claims to be the only legitimate provisionary government of Poland, consists of 20 members representing all parties, under the leadership of Chairman Molavsky. Among the 20 members of the Committee are Mrs. Wasilevskaya, Chairman of the Polish Patriotic League in the Soviet, General Bering, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in the Soviet, General Selensky, Commander of the Partisan Forces in Poland, and others representing the Farmers' Radical Party, and the Liberal Socialist Party.

U.S., Britain 'Losing Face'

According to a declaration issued by the Committee, the new regime is based on democratic principles and will work toward the recovery of former Polish territory.

"Only the construction of a strong Slav defense wall based on the agreement made by the three nations of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia can save Poland." declares the new regime.

Judging from the circumstances surrounding the birth of the new regime, it is expected that the Soviet will expand its influence in the occupied Polish territory. Needless to say, the materialization of such a new Polish government naturally causes the United States and Britain to "lose face." Great Britain joined in the present war under the pretext of aiding Poland, and has aided the refugee Polish government which fled to London. The United States has also maintained diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish regime. Ever since last spring when the Soviet Government severed diplomatic relations with the Polish Government, the refugee Polish regime in London has been regarded as the legitimate Polish government.

This spring, when the Soviet Union declared that the Curzon line would be made the future Soviet-Polish boundary, the British government agreed and succeeded in appeasing the refugee Polish regime in London which voiced its dissatisfaction over such a proposal.

The new regime has not clearly announced the Polish-Soviet boundary, merely declaring that "the demarkation of the boundary must be made speedily under mutual cooperation." But the formation of the new regime upon the arrival of the Soviet forces at Bug River, means the virtual recognition of the Curzon line. In brief, the establishment of the new regime is nothing but a political offensive of the Soviet Union. The refugee Government in London declares that the Polish Committee for National Liberation is definitely controlled by communists.

Though the Polish Committee for National Liberation which has no relation with the refugee Polish government in London, is contrary to the British-American wishes both Britain and America must avoid an open expression of their formal opinion regarding this situation because of their alliance with the Soviet. It may be, however, that they will find it necessary to sacrifice the refugee government in London.

REICH FORCES STOP BRITISH ONSLAUGHT

Break-Through Attempts South Of Florence Completely Stopped—Enemy Losses Huge

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—The new large-scale British onslaught launched yesterday south of Florence for an attempted breakthrough broke down completely, according to the latest frontline dispatch.

After a terrific drumfire preparation by three artillery formations, three British tank divisions followed by infantry forces attacked wave after wave all day, but succeeded nowhere in denting or tearing through the German lines. Majority of the British attacks broke down in the forefield of German positions and a temporary breach was ironed out in a counter-thrust.

During the battle, the British lost 57 tanks and suffered at least 5,000 casualties apart from numerous prisoners captured.

Bitter struggle lasted until late in the evening when the British finally called off their attacks.

British Drive Repelled

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—The focal point of the anti-Axis attacks yesterday again remained in the area south of Florence and particularly heavy fighting developed on both sides of the roads leading to the town from Poggibonsi and Montevarchi where small German groups withstood all attacks.

The British forces repeated their attacks yesterday but were thrown back to their original lines after suffering especially heavy tank losses. In the Filine sector alone, 32 British tanks were destroyed.

On the Adriatic coast, enemy attacks against the slowly retreating German troops all collapsed yesterday despite the employment of large forces.

In the western sector, while the left wing of the American 5th Army is still hesitant, its right wing in close action with the left wing of the British 8th Army is redoubling its efforts to fight its way from the mountains into the Arno plains between Empoli and Pantasseve. It has not attained its objective yet while the German rear-guards are continuing to inflict heavy losses.

REICH BARES PLOTTERS AGAINST HITLER'S LIFE

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—The generals mentioned by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, in his broadcast last night as participants in the attempted putsch of July 20 were officially disclosed today.

"It was reported that the men involved in the dastardly plot were Infantry General Friedrich Olbricht, Chief of the General Army Office, aged 57, who was executed after the court-martial held on the night of the attempt; Colonel-General Ludwig Beck, former Chief of General Staff, aged 64, who shot himself when arrested, and Colonel-General Erich Hoepner, former Commander of the 16th Army Corps and General Staff Officer, aged 57, who is under arrest awaiting trial."

General Olbricht unlike Beck or Hoepner was an officer in the regular army which position he had utilized to furnish the plotters with military apparatus. He was the General of whom Dr. Goebbels said had distinguished himself only by the fact that he sabotaged every important decision.

Colonel-General Beck was dismissed on October 31, 1938 for reasons which were revealed for the first time in Dr. Goebbels' speech. When under strain, Beck suffered nervous breakdowns and when he saw that the attempt on the Fuehrer's life had failed, he suffered 'crying fits.' When he was arrested he shot himself with his own revolver. Beck was slated by the plotters to head the Reich's civil administration if the plot had succeeded.

Colonel-General Hoepner during the Polish campaign commanded the tank corps and in the French campaign the 16th Army Corps consisting of tank and motorized units. At the end of 1941, he was dismissed on account of his "cowardly retreat" on the Eastern Front.

Reich Force, Backed by New Weapons, Confidently Battling Big Invasion Army

By Arrangement with the Asahi

PARIS, July 24. (Delayed via Berlin)—With iron determination to fight to the last for the very existence of the country, the Germans have been vigorously holding up the advance of the invading forces in Normandy despite a numerical inferiority of one against three. By bringing up new war weapons, the Germans have shattered the enemy's abortive attempt to first assault St. Lo, and then to march into Paris by breaking through the Caen area.

The following account of the most devastating battles now being staged in Normandy was given by Takio Ina, Asahi correspondent.

Accorded special convenience by German authorities, I, as the first Japanese correspondent to be dispatched to the Normandy front, left Paris early morning on June 29, accompanied by one of the P. K. Military Press Corps and Lieutenant H. of the general headquarters. I rode on a side-car driven by Lieutenant H., but unfortunately, the car hit an unexploded shell and the driver was severely injured. After having transferred the wounded lieutenant to a nearby hospital, we returned to Paris.

On July 1, guided by Sublieutenant D., I made another attempt, this time safely reaching my destination.

In Normandy, I saw with my own eyes, the most bloody and ferocious battles being waged with all sorts of armaments, the results of latest scientific achievements, concentrated in the battle zone. On land, sea and in the air, these modern war weapon were active day and night. It is not an exaggeration to say that I have never experienced such dangers as I encountered there. For ten days from July 1, I witnessed the battles raging on the Cotentin Peninsula at St. Lo and Caen. During that period, I was able to meet five Reich commanders and deepened my trust in the firm determination of the Germans to smash the Anglo-American foe.

Rommel, Montgomery Again Meet

In the western sector of northern Normandy, the American First Army commanded by Lieutenant-General Omar Bradley, comprising 14 or 15 infantry and two tank divisions, was stationed in the area stretching from Cotentin Peninsula to a point, five kilometers from the German position, via a place, five kilometers north of St. Lo and the south of Caumont.

At the same time, the British 2nd Army including 13 infantry and two tank divisions was spreading over the eastern war zone linking Evrecy and the eastern bank of the Orne River, via Caen. A minor bridgehead is now being controlled by the British 2nd Army on the eastern side of the same river.

Thus, General Bernard Montgomery, Deputy-Commander of the anti-Axis European Invasion Forces and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German anti-Invasion Forces, who had fought in North Africa, are again face-to-face, this time in Normandy.

In the western sector of Normandy, Germany's defense positions are successfuly shattering the enemy's attempt to break through St. Lo. The present defense line will be tightly maintained till a new base is formed from which a mass offensive will be launched by the Germans, either in the east or west.

A furious battle was raging for the occupation of Caen. Numberless enemy planes roared day and night over the Caen area while ceaseless bombardments from ships in the eastern area completely transfigured the beautiful mountains and plains of Normandy.

Impudently planning to seize St. Lo and then to break through Caen prior to surging into Paris, the Anglo-American forces started the invasion attempt, relying on the volume of war arms. Against this enemy attempt, the Germans are putting up stiff resistance, ready to shed their blood in order to stem the enemy's advance.

Normandy has an abundance of wide pasture lands and dams covered with thick foliage, hiding a network of pathways. This peculiar terrain has been skilfully utilized by the Germans in employing new war arms and adopting novel strategy. On the other hand, the enemy large-scale advance has been obstructed by this special topographical condition.

Rifles Down For Planes

Reich Commander N. who had headed the paratroop landings on Crete Island and Narvik, was commanding his men at the Normandy front when I met him for the first time. Clad in a simple uniform for paratroops, he seemed to overflow with fighting spirit. He said, "We are all determined to fight to the last man. Our men are so eager and fearless that they are not satisfied with defensive operations, but are impatiently awaiting opportunities to move into the offensive. To take up the challenge of enemy aircraft, I have encouraged my men to answer with their rifles. Since the invasion attempt some 30 enemy machines have already been downed by our infantrymen. I hope you will tell your countrymen about our undying fighting spirit."

The general conception that rifles are impotent before aircraft attacks has been thus overthrown, but unfortunately I was not able to witness the rifles in action against aircraft, during my visit to the Normandy front.

A certain Reich Lieutenant-General, despite a downpour of bombs, spared time to meet me.

"Strong German positions have been newly constructed. Our fighting power and that of the enemy are not equal, for it is a struggle of one against three. Therefore, we do not resort to tactics of blasting one tank after another with anti-tank guns. One infantryman can easily dispose of a tank by the use of a new weapon, which is beginning to display its full efficacy. Improvements must also have been made on weapons in Japan also. How are the Japanese resisting America's aerial strength? How many years more do you think the war will last?"

The writer was bombarded with a volley of questions. When the answer was given that Japan was looking forward to a long war in the struggle to crush America and Britain and that the people of Japan were going to see the war to the finish, the Lieutenant-General expressed great satisfaction and replied that "America and Britain, relying on their material strength, are trying to subdue the German youths. Although large sacrifices have been extracted from the young manhood of Germany in the war against the Soviets, they are still going strong in the decisive struggle against America and Britain. It is by the strength of the youths of Germany that the war will be continued. I want you to note this fact on this front."

The Lieutenant-General then shouted, "Show this Japanese ally of ours the new weapons!" Here was the new anti-tank mine thrower, in use since February of this year. Beside this a heavy mine thrower, able to cast the deadly explosive some 250 meters, had made its appearance about two months ago as one of the new secret weapons. On the Eastern Front alone 740 tanks, comprising mainly of Sherman and Churchill tanks, have been destroyed.

The Lieutenant-General, whose name is specially withheld, then pointed out the merits of the German Army's new machine-gun called by the enemy, "Hitler's saw." He further evinced firm confidence in the appearance of more new weapons under Germany's new war tactics.

Opinions on "V-1" Aired

When sounded out on whether the anti-Axis will make the Normandy front their main battleground, or whether they will attempt invasions at other points, and what each of the officers thought of the effects of the dynamite meteors on the enemy camp, the consensus of their opinions seems to be as follows:

"It cannot be definitely said that Normandy will become the main area of enemy invasion, judging from the fact that the enemy attacked with his strength which took two years to prepare. The figures of enemy's preparation is not definitely known. It is an undeniable fact, however, that the invasion was carried out on an apparently weak point on the Atlantic coast. Supposing that the enemy should attempt invasion at other points, they will be confronted with still greater difficulties and be compelled to make greater sacrifices. If they should come, they might attack the point from where Germany's new weapons are bombing England. The German forces in Normandy are lying in wait under such a conjecture. Under the circumstances the reserve forces have not yet been called out."

With regard to the "V-1" bombings by Germany, the following comments were advanced:

"For eight days following the invasion, anti-Axis reconnoitering planes continuously made their appearance over the skies in this area. However, with the commencement of bombardment on England by the new "V-1" bombs, some days we do not see a single enemy scouting plane. Especially after the rain, at least a formation of eight planes usually came to reconnoiter, but this, too, is now carried on in a very desultory manner. The bombardments from the ships have also lost a great deal of their force. The activities of the fleets have taken on a certain nervousness lately. As soon as the German fortifications open fire, the enemy ships retreat far out to the sea under cover of heavy smoke screen. At any rate, whether trying to avoid the German coast guns or whether the fleet has been considerably damaged, they have become very cautious.

"Strict censorship of reports emanating from England prevents our knowing just what is the actual damage done by the "V-1" bombs. But a letter from his mother held by one of the British prisoners, said that their home has been destroyed and that the aspects of the whole town will be entirely changed when her son returns."

YANKS RAIN BOMBS ON CHIANG FORCES

P-51 Planes Completely Reduce Chungking Pill-Boxes On Fenshuihuan Range

By K. SUGANO and Y. TSUBOUCHI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 27.—The American air force in China, on July 13, rained bombs on Chungking's 158th and 159th Divisions on the southern bank of the Lien River where they were being subjected to furious attacks by the Japanese Forces.

When crack units of the Japanese Forces were pounding the enemy in the Fenshuihuan Mountains, a formation of P-51's which appeared from a northwestern direction, suddenly dropped lower and, while the Japanese stopped firing, the enemy machines released a hail of bombs which in no time blasted the Chungking pill-boxes before the eyes of the Japanese. The Chungking soldiers were blown to bits. Taking advantage of the situation, the Japanese closed in on the enemy and quickly gained control of Fenshuihuan Mountains.

Chinese Bandits Fight

Domei

TSINGTAO, July 27.—With the friction between Chiang Kai-shek's bandits and those of mixed composition in the eastern section of Shantung Province aggravating daily, about 3,000 bandits of the latter category attacked Chao Pao-yuan's corps on the night of July 16 at Chikochuang, 24 kilometers southeast of Laiyang.

The battle continued fiercely until the early morning of the following day. The main force of Chao Pao-yuan's corps is reported to have been dispatched to resist the attackers and succeeded in repulsing them. In this encounter Shantung bandits lost 700 killed and Chao Pao-yuan's forces lost 300 killed.

Composite Results Given

Domei

SHIHMEN, July 27.—The composite war results obtained in the last four months by the Japanese Units carrying on effective mopping-up operations against the bandits in Hopei Province, are as follows:

Number of battles 205, enemy troops engaged 21,523, enemy bodies picked up by our side 1,162, prisoners 747, enemy facilities destroyed 371; seized: rifles 399, rifle bullets 5,544, revolvers 213, revolver bullets 437, hand grenades 1,098, land mines 94 and a number of other articles.

Tajiri Posthumously Decorated

Seigo Tajiri, President of the North China Steel Works, who died on July 21, has been posthumously decorated with the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure. The honor was bestowed in recognition of his contribution toward the development of iron industry in Japan.

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Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 29

In the western part of Normandy the enemy large-scale attack yesterday grew in extent. East of St. Lo strong local attacks were repulsed with the exception of small dents and enemy assault groups were smashed in a counter-attack south of the towns of Moyon and Villebaudon.

Further west, the enemy, with fresh forces, succeeded in advancing further southwestwards after bitter fighting. On the western wing of the landing head our divisions detached themselves in the area on both sides of Coutances. Having entered new positions they repulsed all further enemy attacks. In the French area another 189 terrorists were wiped out in the fighting.

A 6,000-ton enemy freighter off the landing head was heavily damaged by aerial torpedoes. Motorboats sank two British E-boats off Le Havre on the night of July 26 and damaged several others. One of our boats sank.

In Italy the second large-scale enemy attack against Florence collapsed with heavy losses for the enemy. About eight enemy divisions, supported by strong artillery fire, again and again stormed against our front without achieving success and after extremely bitter fighting in tropical heat the positions were firmly in German hands in the evening. Twenty enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the remainder of the front the enemy confined his activity to minor attacks west of the Tiber and in the coastal sector. All these attacks, however, were unsuccessful.

On the Eastern Front violent Soviet attacks in the forefield of the Carpathian mountains were repulsed, often in counter-attack. East of the large Vistula bend the Soviets are approaching the river with strong forces. An attempt to cross the river was frustrated.

Southeast of Warsaw and at Siedlce embittered fighting is going on. Between the lower Bug and Kaunas our troops foiled all Soviet break-through attempts. In the sector of Kaunas and Riga Soviet pressure increased. Despite the stiff resistance, offered by the garrison, the Soviet troops entered the town of Schaulen. Their forces, trying to enter Mitau, were thrown out of the town in a counter-attack.

On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland numerous Soviet attacks were frustrated yesterday and in which 43 tanks were destroyed. Battleplane formations destroyed 45 tanks, numerous guns and several hundred vehicles.

During the night German heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on the railway station of Molodschno causing conflagrations and fierce explosions on transport trains. Repulsing a Soviet air-raid on the town of Kirkenes German fighters shot down 12 Soviet planes.

119 Planes Smashed In Liuchow, Kweilin, Chihkiang Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

United States air force in China has been paralyzed. The enemy has already suffered from the crushing blows dealt by the Japanese as it has lost its major strength, aggregating 480 planes either shot down, damaged or set ablaze within less than one month, or exactly 28 days since July 1. On two consecutive days, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, Japanese Army Air Units blasted a total of 119 planes of the China-based U.S. air force at Liuchow, Chihkiang, and Kweilin. Judging from the enemy's air strength and the number of Japanese planes used in the raids, it can be said that three or four enemy aircraft fell victims to one Japanese plane.

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SAVINGS INCREASE FOR FIRST QUARTER

¥10,527,000,000 or 29.2 Per Cent of Goal for Fiscal Year Reached

National savings increase during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, beginning last April, amount to ¥10,527,000,000, which covers 29.2 per cent of the amount aimed at for this fiscal year, or ¥36,000,000,000, the Finance Ministry announced Saturday.

The increase realized in the first quarter of the last fiscal year was ¥7,531,000,000, or 27.9 per cent of the amount aimed at. Meanwhile, the increase achieved during the first quarter of the preceding fiscal year, 1942-43, was ¥6,941,000,000, covering 30.2 per cent of the increase planned for that year. These figures tell that national savings in this country generally show a satisfactory increase during the three months ending June.

Of all savings organs, trust companies have been most successful for these three months, the increase realized being two and a half times as large as the increase for the first three months of the last fiscal year. Local banks come next with an increase twice as large as the increase for the first quarter of the last fiscal year. Lastly come postal savings banks, credit unions and agricultural associations with an increase larger by 80 per cent than the increase for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

The increase realized by local banks in these three months, in the meantime, covers 46.9 per cent of the increase aimed at for the current fiscal year; by postal savings banks in the first quarter of this fiscal year, 35.9 per cent; by trust companies, 32.9 per cent; credit unions in the urban districts, 29.3 per cent; postal insurance and by commercial banks, 28.1 per cent; savings banks, 18.5 per cent; and agricultural associations, 16.5 per cent.

The following is a table showing the increase made in national savings:

Increase in Japan's National Savings For the First Quarter of 1944-45
(In Million Yen)

		Last fiscal y'r
Postal Savings	2.695	(1.413)
Postal Insurance Premiums	227	(162)
Postal Pension Premiums	103	(75)
Welfare Pension Premiums	71	(54)
Banks	4.957	(3.222)
Credit Unions	118	(541)
Trust Companies	366	(150)
Insurance Cos.' Funds	391	(358)
Mutual Aid Financial Guilds' Funds	82	(61)
Direct Investments in Securities	517	(1.495)
Total	10.527	(7.521)

The figures for the current fiscal year, being based on a rough estimate, are subject to some change.

CHUNGKING SPY ARRESTED

Liu of Chiang Military Council Nabbed in Kaifeng

Domei

PEKING, July 27.—Liu Chun-yao, 39, who was staying at a hotel in front of Kaifeng Station, was arrested by the Japanese and Chinese policemen in that city on July 7, on the charge of espionage.

After an investigation, conducted under the guidance of the gendarmes, it was found that Liu had been recently made a staff officer of the Chungking Military Council and that he had been an instructor at the [illegible] Military Academy.

He had been sent to Kaifeng under orders of the Chungking regime to find out about the military activities in the Kaifeng area.

ODACHI IS CONGRATULATED

Home Minister Receives Felicitations From Shonan Chinese

Domei

SHONAN, July 27.—The 600,000 Chinese resident of Shonan, as well as employees of the Shonan Special Municipality, today dispatched messages of congratulations to Shigeo Odachi, Shonan's first Mayor, whose appointment as Home Minister in the Koiso Cabinet, caused jubilation among the island's population.

The messages carry the best wishes of the people here to the Minister as well as their full confidence in his ability to perform the duties ahead of him. The messages also reaffirm the determination of the people here to render all-out support to the Japanese Government until the successful prosecution of the war.

Goto's Resignation Accepted

Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, had tendered his resignation simultaneously with his recent resignation as Minister without Portfolio, and the Association has accepted his resignation, according to announcement on Thursday. For the time being, however, Mr. Goto will continue as director of the Association.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

THE CHERRY BLOSSOM AND THE ANCHOR

Part XV

On the following morning after Masato had left for Yokosuka, Takao reflected on all that had happened during the previous night.

Though the two men had spoken to each other in the same mood as in the days of their childhood, Takao last night had been vastly impressed by the momentary glimpses he had obtained into Masato's disciplined mind. The humble and quiet attitude of bygone days was still a part of Masato's personality, and beneath it all there existed that element of determination that had always surprised Takao. During their boyhood days, Masato had always been apt to take the leading role with Takao following, for Takao had sensed that there was some greatness in his friend.

Masato had talked frankly when he spoke to his friend about naval life, but when Takao had humorously asked if our Navy had any intention of fighting America or some other country, Masato had changed the subject by saying, "I don't know anything about that, but your paintings are. . . ."

"Yes, indeed," thought Takao, "Masato has become a naval officer. He is a man of firm character."

Takao wistfully thought of the change which the last five years had wrought between them, but he did not feel upset because he could fully appreciate his friend.

Several days passed and a letter came from Masato: It was an invitation to visit his ship. Takao accepted with great pleasure. Dressed in the uniform of a second sub-lieutenant, Masato who was waiting for Takao in front of the Harbor Office, gave his friend an altogether different impression from that time when they had met on the Ginza.

"What a fine naval officer he makes. I wish I were an officer, too," Takao thought.

A few minutes later, he boarded a warship for the first time in his life. He felt very happy now, and it was with the discerning eyes of an artist that he walked up to the bridge and from there, he carefully scrutinized every vessel in the harbor. In the warship, even while it was lying at anchor, the men were not idle, and from the other ships the sound of bugles could be heard.

Takao became intoxicated with the atmosphere of the Navy. Lastly, he was ushered into the gun-room where he was served with tea and cakes. There, he had his first taste of naval lemonade. Takao appreciated the kind words and admired the looks and bearings of the young officers to whom he was introduced. He thought that the very atmosphere in the gun-room was characteristic of the Navy itself.

"My love for the Navy is justified!" Takao said quietly.

Takao could not forget the wonderful feeling he had experienced during that first visit, and secretly harbored the desire to call on Masato on board the "Isuzu" again. But soon afterwards, he received a letter from Masato.

"I have been ordered to join the 'Chokei' and . . ." the letter said.

It seemed that Masato was to board the vessel at Kure, and that he had no time to call on Takao to bid him farewell. Takao was very disappointed. He was sad because he had to part from his bosom friend whom he had met again only recently after a lapse of five long years.

The letter was full of encouraging words for Takao. Masato told Takao that he should recite reverently the following 31-syllable poem of the Emperor Meiji:

"Love for one's country is
common to all,
Whether at home or on the
front."
("Kuni wo omou michini futatsu
wa nakarikeri
Ikusa no niwa ni tatsumo
tatanumo.")

"He is as warm and cordial as ever," said Takao quietly to himself. He was so grateful to Masato who continued to be his friend in spite of the changing circumstances, that his feelings for Masato increased.

Takao was anxious to know all about the "Chokei" just as though he himself were the person to be going on board the ship. He looked it up in one of his books.

The "Chokei" was not a new vessel, but it had stately lines and looked imposing. Takao was glad to note that it was a submarine depot-ship.

"Masato is approaching his goal. He is on the road to a brilliant future. I have to keep pace."

Though their roads were different, though one wielded the sword and the other the brush, love for the Navy was common to both of them. Yes, indeed, from that viewpoint, there was not a bit of difference between them.

Masato, the naval officer, was constantly in Takao's mind, and became his greatest encouragement when he was studying.

"Masato, indeed, will always be my best friend," Takao said.

Takao had begun to study with greater self-confidence after his memorable meeting with Masato on the Ginza.

He was really impressed by the greatness of Mr. Shotaro Tojo. Japanese art circles were very indifferent to this painter who had died in the 4th year of Showa (1929). His series of paintings on the Battle of the Japan Sea surely must be the best of their kind. And yet Mr. Tojo had repainted the completed works over and over again in his effort to strive for greater perfection. His ardor as a brilliant and conscientious painter impressed Takao greatly. From his portrait, Mr. Tojo did not seem to be a striking man, but the spirit of this painter who had said, "Though I am not a wise and clever painter, I will devote my whole life to the painting of marine picture," could be felt somewhere.

At the same time, Takao never neglected to study Hemy and Wyllie, and the contemporary painters. He found that the more he studied the broader and deeper became the road he was to follow.

Takao realized that he would never be able to do his best by studying paintings and pictures only, and so he strived to deepen his practical knowledge of the Navy. He was especially interested in submarines, especially as the result of Masato's stimulation. When he read the "History of the Development of Japanese Submarines," he realized the full meaning of Masato's words. We might call the book "A History of Blood and Tears." Takao was inspired, and as he knew that Mr. Shotaro Tojo had never used the submarine for the subject of any of his paintings, he believed that here was a clear field for a naval artist.

But, as he was only an obscure artist and there were many difficulties to be overcome, he was struck with a sense of helplessness.

When Mr. Tojo had planned to paint one of his war scenes, he had gone to Port Arthur where he had witnessed an actual battle. Moreover, he had had many connections which made things easier for him. But such was not the case with Takao. Masato, his bosom friend, was only a second sub-lieutenant.

However, Takao did not lessen his efforts. In spite of the great personal risk of being mistaken for a spy, he went to Yokosuka to see the warships. Whenever an air-raid defense training was held, he went out to see the effect of searchlight beams and their reflections on the water. Whenever the word "Navy" appeared in the newspapers, it always drew his eager attention. Whenever he looked at the design of the cherry blossom and the anchor, it made his heart beat faster.

That year passed. Then came the 16th year of Showa (1941). It was not an ordinary year. The Imperial Army marched forward not only in the Chinese Continent but also made a peaceful advance into French Indo-China. In the West, Germany had gained strategic control of Europe. Furthermore, not only did President Roosevelt carry out the freezing act against Japan, but also at the beginning of the new year he declared that the United States would aid the democratic nations.

Takao often received letters from Masato. His friend wrote about the tense situation in the Pacific, but said nothing concrete. Most of Masato's letters were full of his hopes and resolutions as a naval officer and also contained words of encouragement for Takao.

One day Masato wrote to inform his friend that he had been transferred to another warship.

The early summer came. It was the day before Navy Day. Takao received a letter in an envelope of thick Japanese paper. It was from a certain organization closely connected with the Navy and the Marine Fine Arts Association. This association held annual painting exhibitions in department stores. Takao had visited one of these exhibits, but he had come back dissatisfied with all that he had seen because all the paintings were landscapes and they did not interest him. When Takao broke the seal, the thought came to him that it might be an invitation to attend this year's exhibit. On thick Japanese paper, the following had been written with a writing brush and Chinese ink:

"The painting 'A Man-of-War,' which you submitted for the exhibit, has been awarded the Navy Minister's prize. . . ."

Takao was so astonished that he almost fell over. He had no idea that his painting had been exhibited and recommended.

Since the day he had taken the picture to Mr. Ichiki's place and had lost his temper because of Tsuruhara's cruel criticism and Mr. Ichiki's dubious attitude, Takao had never stepped into his teacher's atelier.

"Mr. Ichiki must be the person who submitted my painting for the exhibit," Takao said, overwhelmed with shame. "I must go and apologize to Mr. Ichiki at once."

With that, he left immediately for Senzoku.

"I intended to enter your painting for the Bunten Exhibition, but, on considering that a painting of a warship was not suitable for that exhibition, I changed my mind. Besides, I am one of the judges of the exhibition, so I did not want people to think that you had been recommended on the strength of my personal considerations," Mr. Ichiki said when Takao arrived at his atelier.

Mr. Ichiki did not harbor any ill-feeling toward Takao who had been rude enough to leave the painting in his atelier without saying anything, now did he seem to expect any gratitude for having helped Takao.

"As you did not call to see me, I entered your picture on my own discretion. I wanted you to win the Navy Minister's prize. You are lucky to get it," he emphasized.

Takao was so ashamed of himself that he wished the floor would open and engulf him. He realized for the first time just how much he owed his teacher.

"I think you had better grasp this opportunity and return to your home. You can return in glory now. Don't you think so? In Kagoshima I'm sure the people value the Navy Minister's prize more than they do the special approval of the Bunten Exhibition officials. Anyhow, you must go home for the sake of your father," Mr. Ichiki exhorted.

"Yes," agreed Takao as he listened to his teacher's advice.

That day, after dining at Mr. Ichiki's home, he returned to his room bursting with pleasure. On the following day, the report that he had received a prize for his painting at the Marine Exhibition appeared in the newspapers. It might have been overlooked by others, but to Takao's eyes, his name in print appeared to stand out in bold relief.

"My efforts have been recognized," he cried to himself.

Without taking breakfast, he rushed to the exhibition at the department store at Nihonbashi. Only a few people were present. He dashed straight for his own painting and stood before it like a stone statue. His heart began to beat faster, but he soon regained his composure. Then he caught sight of the label denoting that his painting had won the Navy Minister's prize. When Takao looked critically at his work, he noticed many weak points that had escaped his attention before. He did not realize that this was clear proof that he had progressed during the past half a year.

"I would not paint it like that now," he murmured to himself as he sighed with disappointment. When he saw the frame, his heart was full of gratitude to Mr. Ichiki because he knew that it was treasured by his teacher.

"I congratulate you on your success." Takao was greatly surprised when he read these words in the telegram he received from Masato. Takao had never expected that his friend would notice the small news item in the papers. The original sending office was Kure. "Then, was Masato's ship in the home port now?" was the question which flashed into Takao's mind. "I'll go to Kure and from there I shall return to my home?"

Now that the time had come when he could return home in glory, Takao found that his desire to do so was not so acute as it had been. When he was persuaded by Mr. Ichiki to return to Kagoshima, he had been in complete agreement, but now that he had found so many weak points in his painting, he felt that he had to study more.

With the arrival of Masato's telegram, Takao's desire to see his friend increased. If he went to Kure, it was only natural that he should proceed from there to Kagoshima.

As no letter had come from his father and sister, Takao concluded that they did not know about his winning a prize. Therefore he made up his mind then and there to return home and inform them of the honor which he had received.

On the last day of the exhibition, the ceremony for the awarding of the prizes was held. There was another prize winner also present, who received his award from the exhibition officials. Takao, however, got his straight from the hands of the proxy of the Navy Minister. After the ceremony the naval officer approached Takao.

"I can see from your painting that you have studied warships very well. Do you have any connections with the Navy?"

(To Be Continued)

BATTLE FOR POWER SEEN IN NEAR EAST

Anglo-U.S. Plan to Grab Oil Resources Is Root of Trouble; Soviets Are Active

Domei

ADANA, July 28.—The recognition of the Syrian State by the Soviet Government, the reopening of the Anglo-American oil discussions, and the postponement of the Arab Unity Congress, the preparatory conference of which was to meet on August 1, all point to the fact that the anti-Axis struggle for power in the Near East has entered a new phase.

According to Arab quarters, the first two events have a close connection with each other, while the third is the result of the first two. It is not yet known what subjects were taken up in the oil discussions in Washington. It seems, however, that the pipeline planned by the United States started everything. The actual problems revolve around fresh allocations of the Near Eastern oil. The Saudi Arabian concessions are being held solely by the Americans. At present, the United States and France hold 23.7 per cent of Iraq oil, while England has one half. The rich deposits in the Djezira Province in eastern Syria are as yet untouched.

Upsets Anglo-U.S. Plans

Well-informed quarters assume that both partners in Washington will also discuss the exploitation of the Djezira oil since the Algiers Committee is unable to finance and work it. By recognizing the Syrian State, the Soviet Union upset the Anglo-American plans.

The Armenians living in Syria and Lebanon provide a wide base for the Soviet Union. Numbering about 500,000, they will, according to Sultanoff, the Oriental expert of the Soviet Legation in Cairo, become Soviet citizens again without, however, returning to the Soviet Union for the time being. Furthermore, there is lively propaganda among the Kurds in the Mosul district in Iraq, concerning the building up of another bridgehead for the Soviet Union. Arab quarters can therefore see clearly who will inherit the French share of Iraq oil.

This fight for oil is reflected in various cases of the Arab Unity Movement. It is symptomatic that the initiative which has, up to the present, been held by Egypt, has now gone over to Iraq.

Discussions were recently held in Beirut and Damascus in which the Iraq Premier Hamdi Ali Pachachi and ex-Premier Nuri Said took part. It has been revealed that Novikoff, the Soviet Minister in Cairo, was also in Beirut and Damascus to discuss the question of opening diplomatic relations with both countries. In Syria some results of these discussions have already been seen, while in Lebanon they are still in progress.

Makes Desperate Attempt

In this connection, the invitation extended by Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha to hold the preparatory discussions for the Unity Congress in Alexandria to which the majority of the Arab countries gave no reply, may be regarded as the last desperate attempt by Egypt to again obtain the initiative in the realization of a greater Arab unity.

It is interesting to note that after the announcement of the recognition of Syria by the Soviets, Risal Es-Solh, Premier of Lebanon, held an hour's discussion with George Wadsworth, the American Minister in Beirut. The trend of the whole situation has now become clearly defined: the complete elimination of the Algiers Committee, the pushing of England into one corner, and a clash between the American and Soviet interests in the Near East.

The trip of Sultanoff to Syria, Lebanon and Palestine which was supposedly aimed at getting hold of the Russians in Asia Minor, as well as the Soviet rush to open diplomatic relations with Syria, which became valid before diplomatic agents were appointed, are of particular importance in this connection. The fact that the Arabs have again become the tools of the great Powers' interests, just as they were in the last war, shows what limited role the British may yet play in this area.

Ex-Ecuador President Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—Alberto Henrique, former President of Ecuador, was arrested today on the charge of conspiring against the present Government.

Mikolajczyk Reaches Cairo

Domei

LISBON, July 28.—Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the refuge Polish regime, on his way to Moscow, arrived at Cairo yesterday by air, according to a London dispatch reaching here.

BOSE CABLES KOISO PLEDGING SUPPORT

Indians Will Fight Alongside Japan Until Victory Is Gained, Says Netaji

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 28.—Upon receipt of information of the new Japanese Cabinet with General Kuniaki Koiso as Prime Minister, Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, cabled congratulations and felicitations to General Koiso and other Ministers of the Cabinet.

The Netaji, in his message assured the Cabinet Ministers of the determination of the Indians in East Asia to continue the fight shoulder-to-shoulder with Japan until final victory is achieved.

Borneo Hails Cabinet

Domei

BANJERMASIN, July 25.—Native leaders of Borneo greeted the formation of the new Koiso Cabinet which they believe means a further stride toward the consummation of Japan's aim of liberating Greater East Asia.

Dr. Roesbandi, Deputy Mayor, was sorry over the resignation of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who granted the Indonesians the right of participating in administrative affairs, and whom they regarded with warm affection. He said, however, that all Borneo is firmly confident that under the new Cabinet, Japan will be enabled to pursue war objectives on a firmer basis.

A. R. Mohamed, native leader of Balik Papan, welcoming the new Japanese Cabinet, pledged all-out Indonesian cooperation with the Koiso Cabinet for the destruction of the Anglo-American enemies. He declared that the new Koiso Cabinet has the confidence of all Indonesians, especially as Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was given the concurrent post of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1944

The U.S.-Argentine Crisis

The present crisis in the relations between the United States and Argentina reveals most dramatically the imperialistic character of the Pan-American policy of the United States. The return of the United States Ambassador Norman Armour, the recall of the Argentine Ambassador Adrian Escobar, the severe charges leveled by the United States Government against Argentina's foreign policy, and the spirited reply of Argentine Foreign Minister Orlando Peluffo which have all taken place within the past few days have served to emphasize this fact more clearly than ever.

As is well known, Argentina, in line with her fixed policy dictated by her natural interests, maintained her neutrality even after all the other nations of the Western Hemisphere had succumbed to the pressure of the United States. But even Argentina was not able to resist United States coercion completely, with the result that Argentina was finally forced to sever her diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. Even this move, however, did not satisfy the United States which continued to insist that Argentina go to the extent of declaring war against the Axis. But against this unjust demand, Argentina has been standing firm.

Now the United States, determined to utilize Argentina as a tool in the war in which Argentina's real interests demand the preservation of neutrality, has leveled serious charges to the effect that Argentina is endangering the solidarity and security of the Western Hemisphere, and on the basis of this charge is urging the other Latin American nations to exert pressure upon Argentina. In view of the utter falsity of the charges made by the United States, there can be only one motive, and that is that the United States is determined to bend to her will the one country which stands in the way of complete United States domination over the entire hemisphere.

The effect of the present war has been to furnish the United States with a pretext for bringing virtually all of Latin America under her control. Under the pretense of joint hemispheric defense, the United States has forced practically all of the Latin American countries to subordinate their foreign policies to the policy of the United States and to subordinate their economic life to the demands of the war needs of the United States. The Pan-American policy of the United States since the outbreak of the present war has been a sweeping extension of United States domination and control over both the political and economic activities of the Latin American countries.

Only Argentina has stood firm against this extension of United States imperialism. It goes without saying that Argentina, as an independent nation, is entitled to determine her own foreign policy by her own independent and free will. But this, the United States will not recognize. When the present war broke out, Argentina, having no direct relations with the issues of the war and having no reason for entering the maelstrom of the conflict, wisely chose the path of neutrality. Naturally she had no interest in serving as the instrument of the imperialistic ambitions of the Anglo-Americans for world domination.

Unfortunately Argentina was forced by United States pressure to modify her policy to the extent of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, but to go to the extent of declaring war against the Axis would be not only completely irrational but would be an act of unjustifiable hazardness endangering her very security. Naturally the Farrell Government has been standing firm against this step.

For the United States to attack this natural policy of the Farrell Government shows that the United States has no concern in the real welfare of Argentina. By her brave stand, Argentina has served to make the United States disclose more nakedly than ever the sinister character of the ambition of the Colossus of the North to extend its imperialistic domination all the way to the southern tip of the continent.

Australia's Debt Payment

The News Chronicle report that Australia will pay off in cash without the help of a reconversion operation her £11,125,000 sterling debt to Britain which falls due on October 1 serves to re-emphasize the changing position of the British Dominions in their economic relations with their mother country.

Australia, before the outbreak of the current war, was one of the most persistent borrowers at London; today, however, the sterling assets of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia are estimated to be about £120,000,000. Her sterling balances are accumulating at such a rapid rate that it is predicted she might be able to repay Britain another outstanding loan of £68,419,000 due next year.

Australia, of course, is not the only British Dominion rolling in wealth from her expanded trade with Britain. Canada, for instance, according to the News Chronicle report of August 10, 1943, has a sterling balance at London of £150,000,000; Eire, £120,000,000; and the Union of South Africa, £17,000,000.

The effect of this reversal in the economic relationship of the Dominions with their mother country is profound. These figures which alone testify to the enormous expansion in the productive capacity of the Dominions must inevitably foreshadow commercial rivalry for new markets and new fields of investments among the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They indicate also the return in the future to intense economic nationalism within the British Empire which will make it difficult for Britain to reach an agreement with the Dominions regarding the re-establishment of an imperial preference system.

But even more important than these implications is the fact that the enormous expansion in the economic power of the Dominions may lead them to take a more independent policy toward Britain. This is not a mere prophecy but a real danger which threatens to weaken the unity of the British Empire so necessary now if Britain is to maintain the same voice in international affairs as she did in the pre-war days. It is a trend which was brought noticeably to the surface when Prime Minister William Mackenzie King of Canada early this year bucked Lord Halifax's plan to make the Dominions more subserviently disposed toward the promotion of Britain's own selfish ends. Even the British people themselves have come to recognize this trend. One prominent British economist has already declared that strategic as well as financial interests will tend in the future to strengthen the ties of not only Canada but also Australia and New Zealand with the United States—a factor which will surely result in greatly undermining the position of Britain in international power politics.

A Year Ago Today

July 31, 1943

The Chungking Government today announced that it has severed diplomatic relations with the Vichy government. As a consequence, Chungking has reportedly confiscated a part of the Yunnan railway under French jurisdiction.

* * *

German anti-aircraft batteries shot down 20 four-engined bombers of the American bomber formation that attacked Cassel in West Germany this morning.

* * *

Damages expected to reach $10,000,000, and a toll of 30 deaths and many injured have been reported from Texas which was struck by a Typhoon on July 29.

* * *

One of the largest combined American and Canadian forces ever to be dispatched to England is reported to have reached London. The Canadian troops include parachute, artillery and mechanized units.

* * *

The transfer of taxation rights by Japan to China agreed upon today has won the unanimous acclaim of the Chinese people for the magnanimous stand of Japan. One hundred million yuan annual revenue from this source is expected for the National Government.

THE REVIVAL OF CHINA'S FARMING INDUSTRY

Improvements in Organization And Methods Advocated

By KOICHI NAKAMURA

Part II

To make such rehabilitation possible it is necessary to reorganize the present farmers' cooperative society. The idea is to segregate from the body all the urban people who constitute about 30 per cent of the membership, and turn it into a pure farmers' association. Then the body can become a true leader in the reform movement. The movement will consist in educating the farmers along constructive farm methods—to improve their farm technique and to modernize their mental outlook by breaking up their ancient conservatism, ever with the view to bringing about increase in their production.

With this feature in view it is also urgent to correct the confrontation between the farmers and the city people, particularly the trading class. Though the evil of this sort of confrontation is deep-rooted anywhere in the modern social structure, the fact that the Chinese rural economy is too independent makes any closer approach with the city economy all the more difficult, and still worse is the fact that the latter is not mainly engaged in productive activities. In short, the hardest drive should be directed toward divorcing the city class from the idea of individualistic profit-making.

An example is Shanghai which presents a big problem in this respect. The outlandishly high price level of the city is keenly felt by the surrounding rural community. While price control is enforced on the farmer's products, such as rice, wheat and cotton—this, by the way, tends to discourage farm production increase—the farmers can buy what they need only under black market prices. They have to pay high prices for salt, match, cotton goods, fertilizers and farm implements. Apparently a big discrepancy exists between the two prices, the prices they sell and the prices they buy, which makes the farmer's balance sheet hard to adjust. Now it is very plain that unless this evil be eradicated we cannot hope for increased farm products.

Improvement of Technique

With the improvement of farming technique and methods, it is possible to increase the present farm output as high as three times. Even in the field of fertilizers, if chemical fertilizer is used, much increase can be expected. What they are doing now is to merely dig up dirt from the rivers, to use it as fertilizer. Also, the farmers need proper instructions on the improvement of method for putting up vegetable manure heaps.

Aside from these, there are some pertinent points which must be brought home to the farmers as well as to the authorities concerned. The manufacture of chemical fertilizers is being pushed by Yung Lai Chemical Laboratory of Pukow, across the river from Nanking. The fact that there are rich sulphide mines in the neighborhood renders it very convenient. For the present purpose a general supply of sulphurate acid is much desired. Also attention must be called to the need of meeting shortage in farm experts. Although the Nanking Government farm experts are being instructed by the Japanese experts, it is urged to train the district youths on a large scale for the purpose of improving the farm methods in the remote parts.

A production increase plan of this kind cannot be expected to succeed overnight. It will probably take several years to consummate it. Rightly speaking, it must be undertaken on a permanent basis which is the only way possible of producing a proper result.

In conclusion, it is needless to repeat the importance of the reconstruction of the Chinese farming industry which means a step toward the re-birth of China. It is pertinent, however, to note that about the same sort of scheme is now being pushed in the areas coming under the Yenan Communists and also under the Chungking regime. Upon the conclusion of Chungking-America Agricultural Pact in March of this year, America was to supply Chungking with some American farm experts and farming implements, to train Chinese farm experts in America, and to undertake farm construction works under contract. Now with these facts in view, it is our sincere hope that the Nanking Government will exert its utmost to attain the end, so as to be of great help toward the prosecution of this decisive war.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

Make not a bosom friend of a melancholy, sad soul.—He will be sure to aggravate thine adversity and to lessen thy prosperity.—He goes always heavily loaded, and thou must bear half.—Fenelon.

* * *

The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem, and often confers more reputation than real merit.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

All great men are in some degree inspired.—Cicero.

A Brief Survey of American Provocations Against Japan

Naval Might Was Displayed to Forestall Japanese Remonstrance Against U.S. Acts

By KOSAKU TAMURA

Part I

Had Oliver Lyttelton not been deprived by the clamorous Americans of the freedom of speech, one of the four freedoms put forward by Franklin Roosevelt as America's war aims, he could have elaborated his recent statement that "it is travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into war. America provoked Japan to such an extent that the Japanese were compelled to attack the Americans at Pearl Harbor."

Lyttelton's statement, however, is no revelation to those who have not been hypnotized by the ingenious distortions of history on the part of Roosevelt and his henchmen. Here is a brief sketch of the provocations committed by the United States since the forcible opening of Japan by Commodore Perry ninety years ago.

In his letter of July 7, 1853 addressed to the Emperor of Japan, Commodore Matthew Perry stated that "the Japanese Government will see the necessity of averting unfriendly collision between the two nations. Many of the large ship-of-war destined to visit Japan have not yet in these seas, though they are hourly expected; and the undersigned as an evidence of his friendly intentions has brought but four of the smaller ones, designing, should it become necessary, to return to Yedo in the ensuing spring with a much larger force." Perry defended this hostile action against Japan on the ground that "it was necessary to work on the fears of the rulers of Japan."

The Russo-Japanese War was a turning point of the relations between Japan and the United States. The first reaction in the United States to the Japanese military successes in that war was the discriminatory treatment accorded to the Japanese school children—the weakest of humanity—in San Francisco.

Gross Insult

"These Pacific Coast people wish grossly to insult the Japanese and to keep out the Japanese immigrants on the ground that they are an immoral, degraded and worthless race," wrote President Theodore Roosevelt on June 3, 1905 to Henry Cabot Lodge, "and with besotted folly are indifferent to building up the navy while provoking this formidable new power which if irritated could at once take both Philippines and Hawaii from us if she obtained the upper hand on the seas. I hope that we can persuade our people on the one hand to act in a spirit of generous justice and genuine courtesy toward Japan, and on the other hand to keep the navy respectable in numbers and more than respectable in the efficiency of its units."

It was in 1907, during the discussion with Japanese Government of the exclusion of Japanese children from public schools of California that President Roosevelt decided to send the American battle fleet round the world. "I am more concerned over the Japanese situation than almost any other," wrote Roosevelt to Secretary Root from Oyster Bay on July 13, 1907. "Thank Heaven, we have the navy in good shape. I determined on the move without consulting the Cabinet," says Roosevelt in his autobiography, "precisely as I took Panama without consulting the Cabinet."

The fleet consisting of sixteen battleships under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans steamed out of Hampton Roads on December 16, 1907, with a very proud President watching the column from the deck of the Mayflower. "Many persons publicly and privately protested against the move on the ground that Japan would accept it as a threat," writes Roosevelt in his autobiography. "In a personal interview before they left I had explained to the officers in command that they were to take exactly the same precautions against sudden attack of any kind as if we were at war with all the nations of the earth; and that no excuse of any kind would be accepted if there were a sudden attack of any kind and we were taken unawares."

Display of Navy Might

In 1853, Commodore Perry's four black ships came to "persuade" Japan to open her doors. In 1908, President Roosevelt's sixteen battleships came to Japan to forestall any remonstrance against the immigration question. A third display of American naval might towards Japan was made in 1917. It took place when, upon the entrance of the United States into the first World War, congratulation missions from the Allied nations were dispatched to Washington. The Japanese Mission headed by Viscount Ishii was accorded an additional form of entertainment. That was a visit to the American Atlantic Fleet. "The fleet had been assembled on the northern shore of Long Island where it was guarded by sea chains, nets and destroyers while awaiting order to put out to sea. It was proposed to take the Japanese Commissioners to see this grand fleet," says Secretary Lansing in his War Memoir. "I am disposed to think that the motive was not solely to give entertainment to our guests, for there was in the minds of some of our officials the thought that it might also give them some idea of the naval power of the United States."

It is true that Roosevelt himself at Portsmouth Conference demanded no compensation, but his compatriots were anxious to reap what the President had sown. Mr. Harriman, conceiving the idea of a round-the-world system of transportation by way of his trans-continental railway lines, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Manchuria Railway, trackage rights over the trans-Siberian railway to the Baltic and thence by steamship across the Atlantic, came first to Japan, three days before the signing of Portsmouth Treaty, to make some arrangement with the Japanese Government about the Manchuria Railway. Harriman's real aim was to purchase the South Manchuria Railway, the only material fruit Japan had gotten from the war with Russia, but he had found the Japanese unwilling to sell it. He determined to force the Japanese to sell by purchasing from Russia the Chinese Eastern Railway and by obtaining from China the right to build a railway parallel to the South Manchuria Railway, straight across Manchuria from Chinchow in the south to Aigun on the Siberian border. In case the threat of building the new railway was not sufficient to persuade the Japanese to sell out, Harriman planned its actual construction and operation. This constituted a deliberate challenge to the Japanese position in a zone of the world that held much the same significance to Japan as did the Caribbean to the United States. Harriman's death in 1909, however, deprived the scheme of its principal support.

Harriman's Successor

Now Willard Straight, a less successful American Cecil Rhodes, who dreamed of an American Empire and tried to build it in China, became the ardent protagonist of Harriman's far-reaching scheme. But the American bankers, without Harriman to lead them, grew cautious. Straight complained of their inertia.

At this juncture the State Department came to his assistance. Secretary Knox, on November 6, 1909, made two striking proposals, to the British Government. The first was that Great Britain should join with the United States in neutralization of all the railways in Manchuria, the second was that in case the neutralization proved impracticable, Great Britain and the United States should together support the Chinchow-Aigun railway project. The British Government did not give approval to the proposals. Japan and Russia, the actual proprietors of the existing railways in Manchuria, summarily rejected the neutralization scheme of Secretary Knox.

Notwithstanding the abysmal failure of his diplomacy, Secretary Knox made another effort in 1910 to force American capital into Manchuria—Japanese stronghold. In the loan agreement signed on April 15, 1911 with the Chinese Government, the American bankers obtained the preferential rights of the most comprehensive nature—financial, industrial and commercial—over the enterprises in Manchuria.

Instantly and naturally, Japan and Russia revived their protest, and confronting the repeated American financial invasion in Manchuria, both countries were driven to conclude a new treaty for the maintenance of status quo in Manchuria.

Prohibited Land Ownership

In 1913, the California legislature enacted a law prohibiting Japanese from owning land and limiting their tenure of it to leases of three years' duration. "The fundamental basis of all legislation upon this subject," declares the Attorney-General of California, himself one of the framers of the law, "has been and is race undesirability. Its purpose was to limit the presence of Japanese in the state by curtailing the privilege which they may enjoy here; for they will not come in large numbers and long abide with us if they may not acquire land."

"The Alien Land Law, by depriving the Japanese subjects of the right of land ownership, while freely continuing the right not only in favor of the subjects of all the other Powers with which the United States maintains reciprocal treaty relations, but in favor of many non-treaty aliens, has established a discrimination of the most marked and invidious character against Japan," says the Japanese note to Secretary Bryan. "The measure is moreover, unjust and inequitable, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the Japanese-American Treaty, as well as at variance with the accepted precepts governing and regulating the intercourse of good neighbors, and being admittedly discriminatory against Japan as compared with other countries, it is also mortifying to the nation and disregardful of the natural susceptibilities of the Japanese people."

In 1919, the old agitation against the Japanese was renewed in California, and a more effective Alien Land Law than that of 1913 was demanded. The advocates of the measure succeeded in placing it on the election ballot by means of the Initiative, and the proposal to remove even the right of Japanese to lease land was carried by 608,483 against 222,086 votes in 1920. As a result the Japanese were deprived of the use of more than 300,000 acres of land which they had held by forms other than ownership. "There can be no reasonable doubt of the deep feeling of resentment which has been roused among the people of Japan by the California legislation," confided Ambassador Morris in his dispatch to the State Department on January 25, 1921. "It touches both their racial feeling and their national pride. It is a serious mistake to treat this feeling lightly or to attribute its existence to political propaganda or diplomatic agitation. It is far deeper than that and carries with it an angry sense of injustice and humiliation."

(To Be Continued)

THE WAR AS JAPAN'S LIFE STRUGGLE

Existence of Nation Depends on Outcome of Conflict

By SOHO TOKUTOMI

In any war we must, of course, aim at victory, and it might appear superfluous to discuss why we must win, but in the present war, the need of victory is absolute. The War of Greater East Asia is no ordinary conflict. Whereas it is a war of material gains or losses with the enemy, it is with us a war of life or death. It is a war in which the destiny of Japan—a country with peerless national polity and a glorious history of 3,000 years—is at stake. Should we be defeated, our beloved country must go the way of ancient Greece, Rome or any other country whose name is now known in history only. Indeed, this is, with Japan, a war for her very existence, a war for preventing herself from ruin, a war for ensuring her future development. That is why we must win and win at any cost.

In order to make this point clear, let us consider how the present war was precipitated. It was not Japan that provoked it. She has always regarded America and Britain as her friends. Especially toward America we have always entertained a feeling such as one feels toward his kith and kin. Not for a moment did the idea of picking a quarrel with that country enter our minds. On the contrary, we left no means untried in order to keep on terms with her. We never doubted that American goodwill would assert itself in time. This is amply proved by the fact that during the Konoye Cabinet Japanese religionists, business men, scholars or anybody else who have had anything to do with America in any way were sent to that country on friendship missions. Some were sent simply because they were Franklin Roosevelt's classmates in their school days.

Lover of Peace

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was in Washington as Japanese Ambassador when the hostilities broke out, is known for his love of peace. He was a staunch advocate of unbroken friendship between Japan and America, for he was firmly persuaded that to maintain permanent peace between the two countries was the wisest course. It was for this reason that Yosuke Matsuoka, the then Foreign Minister, offered the ambassadorship to him.

Ambassador Kurusu who went to Washington when the situation became really critical is as much a lover of peace as Admiral Nomura. His mission was to make the last supreme effort to avert the threatened rupture. It was Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State—and President Roosevelt who was behind him—that deprived these two sincere well-wishers of every chance to settle the outstanding questions amicably. These bellicose American leaders persisted in turning a deaf ear to every conciliatory proposal Japan submitted in all sincerity, choosing instead, in their lust for domination, to put one pressure after another upon Japan until they left this country no alternative but to take up arms in self-defense.

We need not here recapitulate the history of the unsuccessful negotiations between Japan and America. The mere mention of the demands America made to Japan is enough to show how unreasonable was the attitude of the Washington Government. America demanded Japan to withdraw entirely from the Asiatic Continent. She insisted on Japan's repudiation of the Tripartite Pact, and furthermore tried to convert Asia into a virtual Anglo-American colony. In a word, America attempted to bottle Japan up completely. This left Japan no other choice but to take up the challenge in self-defense. It is not merely Japan's honor, prestige or material interests that are involved in the present war. Her very existence is at stake.

The Imperial Rescript declaring war upon America and Britain makes Japan's position perfectly clear. It says in part:

". . . . both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means Our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But Our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement, and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path."

Sacrifices Necessary

Inasmuch as the present war is, for Japan, a war for the preservation of her own existence, we must win it by all means. Any amount of difficulties and hardships which may lie ahead must be faced bravely and overcome. All opportunities for compromise were deliberately ignored by the other side. We exercised every possible patience under the most trying circumstances. How eagerly Japan sought a peaceful settlement can easily be seen from the proposal made on November 20, 1941, which suggested, first, that Japan and America should desist from armed advance into Southeast Asia other than French Indo-China and the South Pacific area, secondly, that both countries should cooperate in the acquisition of materials in the Netherlands East Indies, thirdly, that Japan-American trade relations should be restored to the state prior to the freezing of assets and, fourthly, that the American Government should abstain from any action detrimental to efforts to restore peace between Japan and China, that is, America should refrain from instigating Chiang Kai-shek to resist against Japan. Japan even promised the withdrawal of her troops in French Indo-China in the event of the restoration of peace between Japan and China or in case equitable peace was established in the Pacific area, indicating her readiness at the same time to move the Japanese troops then in South French Indo-China to North French Indo-China as soon as agreement was reached with America along the above-mentioned lines.

Unfortunately, however, America brusquely turned down the Japanese proposal. She made it clear that she would be satisfied with nothing short of Japan's acceptance of her unreasonable demands. The American Government was well aware of the grave consequences of the course it was taking, for on the occasion of its presentation to the Japanese Government of the Note dated November 26 which was evidently meant as an ultimatum, it gave instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet in Hawaii to be fully prepared for war with Japan. This fact is, in itself, a powerful refutation of America's own accusation that Japan took America unawares in attacking Pearl Harbor. In truth, the Pearl Harbor debacle was due to negligence on the part of the American fleet commanders as was made clear in the Roberts Report.

The sword drawn by Japan under the circumstances such as have been described cannot, of course, be sheathed unless the object for which it was unsheathed has been attained, no matter how heavy the sacrifice and how protracted the conflict. There is no room whatever for a compromise in this war. This is, indeed, a life-or-death struggle for Japan.

BRITISH POST-WAR PLAN FOR ARGENTINE TRADE

Aim to Compete Against U.S. Thinly Veiled

Financial News reports on June 23 follows:

Three directors of the Argentine Railway who visited Buenos Aires last year have, after considerable lapse of time, submitted their report to their company and have also made a statement to the public that they could not reach an agreement with the Argentine Government's commission on a "mutually satisfactory plan of reorganization."

At the present time the stockholders find that their total holdings are standing in the market at approximately one-third of their nominal value of £250,000,000. They know that they cannot rely upon the natural play of economic forces after the war to produce any improvement in return on their investment. However, one of the very few encouraging signs is that the British Government appears to be taking an interest in the affair. Stimulated by Parliamentary critics, the authorities have shown an increasing awareness recently of preserving what remains of our overseas investments.

At the moment, of course, our dependence on Argentine imports is a complicating factor, but time will come when Argentina will wish to convert into goods her accumulated sterling balances. British experience with foreign debtors over the past two years unfortunately does not suggest that the Government is yet prepared to match words with action. The logic of the situation is that if the authorities are ready to support their nationals in these matters, they must be ready to take active measures to make their support effective. Yet their championship is still rather half-hearted.

The question which remains is what policy this country should urge for the Railway's future. All the sections of Argentine opinion are united on the desirability of repatriating railways. Whether or not this attitude is sensible, it must be accepted as the most important given factor in the situation.

Desires Repatriation

The improbability that railways will ever be given really a square deal under a foreign ownership does indeed suggest that repatriation should be regarded as the only practicable policy by all the parties concerned. British authorities have already given some indications that they favor the idea and railway stock-holders, provided that the terms of settlement are fair, might well find themselves better off than they are now, when the bulk of their capital goes unremunerated.

What adds to the practicability of such arrangements is that Argentina already possesses a considerable part of the necessary resources. At the end of last year, her sterling balances guaranteed by a special gold clause had risen to about £44,000,000, while her total stocks of gold and foreign exchange amounted to over £236,000,000.

The market value of the Argentine Railway stocks, by way of comparison, is around £80,000,000 to £90,000,000. Obviously, there are wide areas of possible disagreement here. In any event, it is fairly clear that Argentina would be unable to pay for railways entirely in cash and it would not be altogether desirable that she should.

The liquidation of further overseas investments is not the most perfect way of extinguishing sterling claims. If repatriation did, however, ever commend itself to all the parties concerned, it could appropriately be arranged partly by cash payment and partly by the issue of Argentine Government bonds. The method would redouble Great Britain's overseas indebtedness without liquidating the whole of her investments in Argentina which would merely assume another and perhaps more satisfactory form.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

He who dwells in constant close dependence on his God
Can never be deluded by the specious nothingness of earth:

Such an one,
By listening to God's word,
By treasuring that word within his heart,
By meditating on his Friend's indwelling love,
Fears death no more;

Such an one
Is blessed with all good things
Scattered around him by the love of God.

* * *

My God,
Have mercy on me, break my chains:

Thou leavest all thy bliss to heed the suppliants:
The helpless and the base-born,
Even the sin-stained, Lord,
By love and trust in [illegible]
Are saved:

I pine for vision of thy [illegible]
Accept me, save me, Lord,
As thou hast saved thy [illegible] of old.